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TWO CENTS.

EARLY EXTRA SESSION

To Enact Important Legislation This Fall.

FINANCIAL BILL UP

DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT AND SUBCOMMITTEE.

No Draft Has Yet Been Made, but Its General Features Out-

lined.

CYSTER BAY, N. Y., August 13.-President Roosevelt's conference with the members of the subcommittee of the Senate finance committee was not concluded until the small hours of this morning. The whole subject of financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress was discussed thoroughly.

The committee, consisting of Senators Aldrich, chairman; Platt (Conn.), Allison and Spooner, did not present even a tentative draft of a currency bill to the President, although some propositions which, subsequently, may be embodied in the meas-

ure were reduced to concrete form. No definite conclusions as to the shape of the proposed legislation were reached. The conference related rather to methods of procedure in the work at hand than to the form of the legislation. At 7:30 o'clock this morning the members of the committee left Sagamore Hill, boarded their yacht, the Vergena, and sailed for Providence on their return to Senator Aldrich's home.

Early Extra Session.

One fact of distinct importance was developed at the conference. While an extraordinary session of Congress next fall is assured, it has not been determined definitely whether it will be called to meet in October or in November. It has been supposed that the extraordinary session would convene on Monday, November 9. but the indications now are that it will be called for an earlier date, perhaps several weeks earlier.

The primary purpose of the extraordinary session will be to enact legislation making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but financial legislation also will be pressed upon the attention of Congress soon after

t convenes. It can be said that the Senate finance committee will draft no measure formally and conclusively until consultations have been held with other members of the Senate—democrats as well as republicans— with members of the House and with the best authorities on finance in the country. It is the desire of the committees to be constantly in touch with the President , | to allow the matter to drop. with other senators, with members of the House, with bankers of the west as well as those of the east, and with country bankers as well as city bankers, so that some plan of legislation may be formulated | Number of Amendments Proposed to by the opening of the extraordinary ses sion of Congress.

It is the hope of the committee to devise a genuinely elastic currency systema system that will expand when the necessity arises, and contract when the necessity

shall have ceased to exist. Interview With Aldrich.

Senator Aldrich, when asked by an Associated Press reporter with reference to the visit of the senators to the President,

"The republican members of the subcommittee of the Senate finance committee who recently met for an informal conference at Warwick, R. I., talked with the President about financial conditions and the need of

legislative change No bill has been drafted or agreed upon and none will be until after the fullest consultation with our democratic associates of the subcommittee and all the members of the finance committee. It is, however, our purpose to have a bill in readiness for presentation to the Senate at the beginning of the extra session, if one is called in ber or November. We are hopeful that a bill can be agreed upon and reported that will receive the approval of both houses of Congress and afford prompt and efficient relief to the buisness interests of the whole

RETURNED HIS BOUNTY.

Civil War Veteran Believes That He is Not Entitled to It.

The Secretary of the Treasury today received a check for \$100 from a firm of attorneys in Philadelphia, with the following

"Inclosed please find \$100, being the The arbitration tribunal will begin its hearamount of money which was paid on the 10th day of December, 1868, by the United States government as additional bounty to a soldier. He considers that he was not entitled to this money by reason of an act of July 28, 1866, which debarred all men from participation in this bounty who had re-enlisted, which he had done. He wishes to make restitution of this amount."

PRINTERS ENTITLED TO PAY.

On the Fcoting of Other Government

Employes at Camp. Responding to a request of Public Printer Palmer for a decision as to paying the salaries of printing office employes who attended the recent encampment of the National Guard of the District, Controller Tracewell decides that employes of that office are on precisely the same footing as those of any other government institution. Mr. Palmer wanted an advance decision of the controller in view of the recent opinion of the controller as to the payment of salaries to government employes who attended the en-

WILL BE SENT TO NEW YORK. If the Battle Ship Massachusetts is

Able to Make the Trip. It is said at the Navy Department that no action will be taken with respect to the disposition of the injured battleship Massachusetts until after the receipt of the report showing the character and extent of the injuries sustained. If the vessel is able to make the journey, she will be sent to New York to be docked for repairs, but it is possible her injuries are too serious to justify her removal until after temporary repairs have been made. The Indiana, which is now alongside of the Massachusetts, will be detained there until it is established that

her presence is no longer necessary for the safety or assistance of her sister ship. In case of much delay the Indiana will not take part in the naval review off Oyster bay. Her absence, with that of the Massa-chusetts, will seriously affect the plans for the review, as it will reduce the representaof battleships to the Kearsarge, Illinois. Alabama and Texas. Those four ves-sels left Frenchman's bay for Oyster bay yesterday afternoon in company with a fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Topeka, Yankee, Panther, Potomac, Peoria, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Lawrence, Stewart, Whip-

ple, Worden and Truxtun. With favorable conditions these vessels will all be able to make the entrance of Long Island sound by tomorrow morning and escape the hurri-cane said to be on its way up the Atlantic

Officials of the Navy Department are con fident that all the vessels named will be in the quiet water of the sound before the expected storm breaks over the waters of the New England coast. In case the storm the New England coast. In case the storm prevails in that vicinity with any violence, however, it is not likely that the Indiana, Massachusetts or any of the naval vessels now at Bar Harbor will venture out to sea for the present. The other vessels there are the Hartford, Newport, Culgoa and Lebanon. They are not part of the fleet destined for Oyster Bay and there is no special object in their putting to sea at this time.

Following the long-established custom in

Following the long-established custom in such cases, a board of survey will be con-vened at once to ascertain all the facts in connection with the grounding of the Massachusetts with a view to fixing the responsibility and the amount of the damages. If any officer or officers are found to be at fault in the parigration of the above. be at fault in the navigation of the ship or failed to take the usual precautions they will be court-martialed, but from all that is known here of the matter the grounding was an unavoidable accident due mainly to the heavy fog.

CLERICAL CHANGES. Appointments and Promotions in the

Navy Department. Changes have been announced in the cuassified service of the Navy Department

Appointed-Simon Busch, special laborer (bookkeeper), at \$2.80 per diem, bureau of supplies and accounts; Spencer Adams, special laborer (clerk), at \$2.80 per diem, bureau of equipment; Bert Myers, special laborer (messenger boy), at \$1.04 per diem; Secretary's office; Albert F. Bogue, special laborer (bookkeeper), at \$2.80 per diem, bu-

reau of supplies and accounts.

Promotions—Robt. M. Kilgour, from helper at \$480 per annum to helper at \$660 per annum, hydrographic office; H. B. Evans, from assistant at \$1,000 per annum to assistant at \$1,200 per annum, Nautical Al-

Resigned-George W. French, special laborer (messenger boy), at \$1.04 per diem, Secretary's office; George B. Howard, copyist, at \$840 per annum, bureau of naviga-tion; Jay J. Wright, special laborer (mes-senger boy), at \$1.04 per diem, bureau of construction and repair.

NO PROTEST YET RECEIVED.

Owners of the Silver Spray Have Not Made Any Complaint.

So far as known the owners of the American fishing tug Silver Spray have made no formal protest to the government against the action of the Canadian revenue steamer Petrel in firing upon that vessel vesterday in Canadian waters in Lake Erie for alleged poaching. In view of the published statements that the Silver Spray was in prohibited waters and was fired upon only because she ignored the usual signal to stop, the officials are inclined to believe that there will be no protest, and that the American officers will be content

ADVICES FROM BEAUPRE.

the Canal Treaty. The State Department last night received

gota, Colombia, dated August 6. The dispatch contained no information concerning the canal treaty, but simply asked about dispatches from the department. The State Department again asked Minister Beaupre to respond to messages sent ten days ago. Acting Secretary of State Loomis today received another cablegram from Ministen Beaupre. The minister states that no final action has yet been reached on the canal treaty. He says that a number of amendments have been proposed which have not ical-shaped body, empty, and designed to been acted upon by the Colombian senate. While the cablegram is not very definite that one of the principal amendments is in regard to an increase in the amount of low. But let the airship take a shoot money to be paid by the United States to downward, going under a full head of though it is in reply to one sent by Mr. Loomis which is supposed to have reached

Judge Penfield Going to The Hague. Judge William M. Penfield, solicitor for the State Department, has gone to New York, and will sail on the Cedric tomorrow for The Hague. He will be associated with Judge Wayne MacVeagh and Minister Bowen in the presentation of the American-Venezuelan side of the controversy relative to preferential payment of awards against Venezuela. Mr. MacVeagh is in Pars, and

Minister Beaupre's answer left there about

Response From Maryland's Governor.

ings on September 1.

Mr. Bowen is on his way to The Hague.

The acting secretary of the navy has received a letter from the governor of Maryland acknowledging the receipt of a request to nominate a young lady of that state to christen the armored cruiser Maryland, which is to be launched at the shipyard of the Newport News Company about the middle of next month. The governor expressed his thanks for the courtesy and said he would notify the department of his selection, when made, in ample time for the

May Abandon Fort Armistead. It is said in Baltimore that there is a

strong possibility that Fort Armistead, at Hawkins Point, will be abandoned, the equipment of massive guns, valued in excess of \$4,000,000, transferred to Fort Smallwood, a subpost of Fort Howard six miles below the present site of Fort Armistead, and a large number of artillerymen will be down the bay to remain permanently when

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Montgomery and Gloucester at Montevideo The Adams has sailed from San Diego for San Pedro. The Don Juan de Austria arrived at Chee-

Today's Government Receipts. Government receipts from Internal revenue oday were \$661,557; customs, \$1,080,214; miscellaneous, \$21,831; expenditures, \$1,600,000.

Assistant Secretary Taylor Back. Mr. H. A. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury, has returned to Washington,

accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, after an enjoyable vacation at western resorts. Chinese Troops Defeated by Rebels. HONGKONG, August 13.-The Chinese

imperial troops have been defeated by rebels at Hwel-chou-fu, in the southern province of Kwang-tung. Imperial reinforcements, consisting of 3,000 German-drilled troops, have arrived at Canton.

Steamship Arrival.

NEXT TRIAL SATURDAY ATTACKED BY PARRY MANY SPEECHES MADE

Expectation Regarding Test of Airship Model.

MEN BUSY AT WORK

REPAIRING THE LAUNCHING AP-PARATUS ON HOUSEBOAT.

Device Should Show Ability to Float When It Strikes the Water.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

WIDEWATER, Va., August 13.-The reconstruction of a launching apparatus for the model aerodromes was the principal work done on Prof. Langley's houseboat today. Several mechanics were assigned to this duty early this morning. The work was under the supervision of Head Carpenter Reed. The track and launching car, which will be practically new, may be finished tomorrow, but an experiment with one of the fifteen-foot models is not expected until Saturday. If weather conditions are good that day it is believed that the party will pull off an experiment in time to complete it for an early return to Washington that afternoon. The gasoline engine nside was not going this morning and very little shop work was done.

Airship Should Float on Water.

Submarine navigation for the Langley nodel aerod ome is a thing which the Smithonian airship experts greatly detest. A thousand times had they rather see the nechanical bird take to the surface of the water like a duck than once to see it plunge beneath the waves.

Prof. Langley, finding quite enough work n the task of building a machine to fly through the air, has been unable, up to the present, to equip his invention with appliances for navigation when it strikes

It is just at this stage, too, in the development of his product that such an equipment is most needed. Later on, when the ability of the machine to maintain itself indefinitey in the air has been more fully demonstrated such a provision will, of course, be entirely unnecessary. From the beginning of his experiments with aerodromes up to the present, Prof. Langley has had three things—the land, the surface of the water and the water beneath the surface-to take into consideration with regard to the descent of his airship. To escape danger from the hardness and inequalities of the land in bringing his machine down from clouds he chose the broad waters of Potomac for his experiments. But surface to be first considered was the water line. This was what the professor had rather deal with than anything else. But it is demonstrated that not yet is the air ship so constructed as to avoid the other dreaded extreme-the water beneath the surface with its terminal in the bottom of a dispatch from Minister Beaupre at Bo-

Two Former Experiments.

In the two experiments in 1896-the two which were regarded as the most successful-the aerodrome settled down gracefully upon the surface of the river, where it escaped damage and was in an easy position to be taken back for another trial. The secret of its remaining affoat was not that it was constructed like a boat, but partly because it was equipped with a conact as a float. This, coupled with the sustaining power of the extended wings on the surface, kept the machine from going be-Colombia for the canal concession. The date of the dispatch is not quite clear, although it is in reply to one sent by Loomis which is supposed to have reached the present series of experiments was bet-Bogota about August 5. It is believed that ter equipped than its predecessors, with a view of keeping the surface. On its cen-tral body are two conical floats, one situated slightly aft of midship, and the other a little to the rear of the back pair of wings. But how poorly their purpose was effected will be recalled by the dis-astrous plunge of the aerodrome to the mud bottom of the Potomac.

How to keep the next model that is launched from going to the bottom of the river in the event of any accident is one of the many things just now perplexing the scientific minds of Chief Assistant Charles R. Manley and his associates.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING. Two Young Men Under Arrest at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 13 .- J. W. Lyons and William Stanford are under arrest here on the charge of counterfeiting. Yesterday afternoon they entered a butcher shop and asked for \$2 in greenbacks, tendering silver in exchange. In the silver thus tendered were three quarters, which proved to be spurious. The authorities were notified and the young men arrested. At police headquarters they told conflicting stories, claiming at different times Norfolk, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore. San Francisco and other places as home. They are also wanted in Nor folk, but upon what charge has not been

ADVANCE GUARD IN 'FRISCO. Many G. A. R. Specials Rolling To-

ward the Golden Gate. SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.-Several hundred members of the G. A. R. have been added to the advance guard already in the city awaiting the opening, next Monday of the thirty-seventh national encampment, The majority of these arrivals recorded their names at the bureau of registration and information. The lists show that they came from twenty-eight states and territories. Accompanying them were probably three times as many tourists, relatives

of the Grand Army men and members of

allied orders, who are taking advantage

of the low excursion rates to visit the

golden state. The total number of such passengers traveling through Ogden westward up to date is reported by the railway officials at 4,000. So far the trains have been mixed, but today the first special carrying exclusively Grand Army people will arrive It comes from Allegheny City, Pa., and will bring the Abe Patterson Post of that city, with about 250 persons in the party. Other specials will follow in close succession until Monday next, with lesser delegations arriving from then on during the encampment week. A corps of clerks and assistants will be constantly in attend-

ance at the bureau of information, and

every convenience has been provided for

visitors, including a post office and medical headquarters. The parade will be the most imposing ever seen in this city, the great parade of the Grand Army on Wadnesday being confined to he reterans who were cas for he Juion n the and our

LABOR UNIONS DENOUNCED AS ORGANIZED MOBS.

Savage Attack of the President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 13 .- D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today delivered an address before the conference on "The Mob Spirit in America.'

Mr. Parry took as his text "Mob Spirit in Organized Labor." He said in part: "In this country in the last year there have been many mobs of different kinds, but to my mind the most dangerous of them all is the mob of organized labor. No man, I take it, can object to any kind of an association, labor or otherwise, which is organized for lawful and beneficent purposes, but organized labor, as it is conducted today, stands convicted by its own leaders as a lawless organization.

"In that it seeks by physical force to override individual rights and its continually railing against the laws and denounc-ing courts and public officials for enforc-ing these laws it fulfills all the require-ments of the definition of mobocracy. Unlike the lynching bees and the vigilance committees, it is what might be termed a standing mob, under fair discipline by its officers, and ready upon occasion to com-mit the overt acts of outrage and destruction which are the outward manifestation of the mob spirit. It declares in effect that its will is superior to customs, traditions, government regulations and even the Constitution of the country. It asserts that the individual has no inherent rights that cannot be taken from him, and that, there-fore, it has the right to say that no man shall work and that no industry shall run without its consent.

"In its attempt to compel a recognition of its pretentions to sovereignty it relies not on reason, but upon coercion, intimidation and the bludgeon. In its continual preachments against law and its constant appeal to the baser passions of men it is doing more than any other agency to in-culcate the mob spirit and to encourage the

unfurling of the red flag of anarchy.

"The president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, recently declared in an interview: "The President deals a death blow to organized labor when he declares that he cannot discriminate in its favor. It sounds fair on the face of it, but without discrimination we are just where we started. What we have been fighting for is union labor to the exclusion of all other.

"These are the words of a conservative among union leaders, and they voice the among union leaders, and they voice the sentiment of the agitators the country over. To their mind, if you deny the right of their organizations to commit illegal acts, you are attempting to crush it. If organized labor has only lawless purposes it ought to be crushed.

"During the last year the attempts to force men to give allegiance to strike bosses in their plans to set up an oligarchy that will control industry independent of the laws of the country have resulted in mob conditions in many of the leading centers. Supremacy of law and order has sus-tained not only many severe shocks, but the nation has also lost milhons of dollars by the organized idleness of thousands of men. This loss must fall heavier upon the upon those who have something to fall back upon. It is time that the workmen of this country were learning that for the millions of dollars they pay in salaries to the agitators they are receiving in return nothing but ceaseless trouble, enforced idleness and less of the comforts of life. They are also bidding for the destruction of their most precious possession-that of in-dustrial liberty. Their investments in dustrial liberty. mobocracy are mighty poor investments.'

JOHNSON TAKES THE STUMP. He Will Make War on Senator Hanna.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 13.-The democratic campaign in Ohio has practically been opened by Mayor Johnson, who spoke today at Brunswick, Hinekley, Wadsworth and Sharon. The mayor is making his main issue an attack against Senator Hanna. "The Issues of this campaign," said Mayor Johnson in one of his meetings, "are home rule for the cities and townships of the state and an equitable system of taxation for every citizen of Ohio. The principal issue of this campaign is the election of members of the next legislature, whether democratic or republican, who will give the people a voice in their own local govern-

ment and a just system of taxation.
"I do not believe that the leg slature at Columbus should have the power to grant street railroad franchises or give small cities the same municipal government as large cities, or fix the salaries of municipal

"Men who ride on railroad passes vote for the railroads. There were fifteen members in the last legislature who did not ride on passes, and fourteen of these men

were from Cuyahoga county.
"General Dick has said that the re-election of Senator Hanna is the issue of this campaign. It is not the important issue, but it is an issue when men in high places use the republican party for their own peruse the republican party for the rown personal ends. You ought to condemn any United States senator for doing this.
"My mission in this campaign is to help elect an honest legislature. I am not a candidate for any office. They say they will force me to take the nomination for governor, but if I do I shall fight more for the legislature then for myself."

for the legislature than for myself The victory of Zimmerman in Hamilton county has caused some depression of spirit here, but it was generally thought that the John R. McLean forces were still in control in Cincinnati and hence the result was not

RIOT AT WHITNEY, IND.

Half a Dozen Injured Over Twenty Arrests Made.

CHICAGO, Augus: 13.-More than core of men have been arrested for inflicting severe injuries on at least half a dozen men in a fierce fight at Whiting. Ind., the trouble being an outgrowth of a factional quarrel between members of the Slavic races, laborers for the Standard Oil Company. Warrants for fourteen others

will be served today. The riot was the culmination of a series of battles, in several of which serious injuries were sustained. The police cannot learn the cause of the quarrel. They understand it originated in Europe and that the Slavs are fighting for a principle. On one side are Servians, Hungarians and Croatians. On the other side are those designated only by the generic

Following several battles in saloons and at picnics, a party of Slavs and another of the allied races met yesterday in Scraag avenue, a street dividing the settlements. Scores engaged in battle and hundreds watched the fight. The police made a dozen arrests, and a number of the Servian faction were arrested later on war-

Servian Ministry Resigns.

LONDON, August 13.-A dispatch to the Central News from Vienna says the entire Servian ministry has resigned, because of the differences in the personal relations between the army officers who participated

Printers Listened to a Good Deal of Oratory.

MR.DRISCOLL'S ADDRESS

HIS SIDE OF THE WASHINGTON STRIKE CONTROVERSY.

Discussion Over Distribution of Circular Without Union Label—Business Transacted Today.

Heated debate marked the session this morning of the convention of the International Typographical Union. The first intimation of what was coming was given when an announcement was made from the platform that a circular relating to the strike of the printers at Seattle was to be distributed to the delegates. It was learned that this circular emanated from the publishers and that it did not bear the union label. Its origin was ascribed to Frederick Driscoll, the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who was to address, by invitation, the convention at 10 o'clock. Delegates from all over the house entered into the debate as to the policy of permitting the distribution of any matter that, not carrying the label of unionism, was thereby tacitly antagonistic to the movement, and the loudest voice that was raised against it was that of the delegate from Seattle. He had many followers, but the mass of the convention seemed unfavorable to the stand he had taken. It was asked that the rules be suspended and that an order be given to distribute the

circulars, and President Lynch finally took the case in his hands and said to the delegate from Seattle: "The circular in question severely criticises your union, yet you object to its dis-tribution on the floor of this convention. I have invited the criticism of the commis-sioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on the action of your in-ternational president in the Seattle str ke,

and it seems to me that you should be just as willing to read the criticism as your president is to listen to it from Col. Dris The action of President Lynch was applauded to the echo, and the debate closed plauded to the echo, and the debate closed with a vote to have the offensive circular distributed. The criticism followed the lines of the speech of Col. Driscoll before the convention, and every delegate got a copy. When Col. Driscoll took the platform he denied any knowledge of the lack of a label on the circular or that the offensive paper was to be distributed to the convention, and asked the delegates to vindicate him of any attempt to force upon their convention any matter that was in any way antagonistic. He was the repreany way antagonistic. He was the representative, he said, of the publishers, and in that capacity only acted. He was received with courtesy, but there was plause, the representatives of the inter-national body taking the middle ground of neutrality until they had heard what he had to say. His remarks follow:

Mr. Driscoll's Address.

At 10 o'clock, in accordance with the invitation of the convention yesterday, Col. Frederick Driscoll of Chicago, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was introduced to the conven-

tion and made the following address: "Mr. President and Gentlemen: I appear before your organization in convention as-sembled for the fourth time as a represenative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and, as usual, by the cordial invitation of President Lynch. It is true that this invitation was extended before the unpleasant disturbance of our heretofore completely harmonious relations, which happened last month. I will say, however, that since the regrettable occurrence of July, and notwithstanding the same, this invitation has been verbally repeated by the members of your executive

ouncil. "In the year 1900 at the initiatory request of our association. I urged your body to take such action as would secure arbitra-tion in the settlement of any difference arisation. You adopted such action and set in resentatives of both organizations met and arranged a plan for arbitration, which was subsequently approved by your referendum Birmingham you empowered your executive council to enlarge the scope and length of the term of the arbitration plan, which was done in conjunction with our special stand-

ing committee. "For more than two years covering the execution of the original plan and the enarged one we all enjoyed continuous industrial peace, and until the month of July just past, when two inexcusable strikes occurred in the offices of our members, one at Seattle on July 7 and the other at spokane

on July 26. "I use the word 'inexcusable' with the fullest deliberation, for in my judgment the reasons set forth for justifying these strikes are not tenable. I state unhesitatingly that if arbitration had been adhered to accord-ing to the obligations of our agreement there would have been no strike or disturb

ance of our friendly relations. "The national board of arbitration should have been organized as provided in the contract, in each of the two cases referred to ties or even fraud, if the publishers or unions had asked for consideration of subjects not allowed in the contract, has and loes possess all necessary power to annul and wipe out all previous proceedings and begin anew from the inception of the issues raised and give an award which would be accepted by all the parties in interest.

Not Pleasant to Criticise.

"It is not a pleasant duty for me. I assure you, after years of business intercourse with your president and executive council unruffled by any serious differences and always characterized by the most gentlemanly conciliations, to stand before you, their constituents, and criticize and condemn their official action during the past

nonth. "But as a friend of your organization, as a representative of the publishers of our ssociation, as a man and a citizen, I am obliged to enter my most solemn protest against these gross violations of our arbi-tration contract. As a friend of your organization, I believe you will give me cre for doing all in my power since I accepted the office of industrial commissioner to im-prove the labor situation between your members and the publishers of our associa-ion who had trade relations with the union Representing the Publishers' Association, I have labored constantly for strict observance of the arbitration contract. man and citizen I know that if contracts man and citizen I know that if contracts with the unions are not strictly observed and are ruthlessly broken, then we have arrived at the end of industrial peace, and we will be moved backward to the disastrous days of the strike and lockout.

"With reference to the Seattle case there is no word of the arbitration contract which

has been violated by the publishers of that city, and I challenge any truthful denial of this statement. There is nothing in that contract which prohibits a publisher from presenting a counter proposition when the union makes a demand for increased wages or shorter hours. If there was, it would be an unequal contract, in that it would deny to the publisher, one party to the con-"The president and the executive council

acknowledge the right of the publisher to make an original demand for reduced wages or increase of hours, and in that case the union could not present to the board a counter proposition for its considboard a counter proposition for its consideration. To practically carry out this idea would require a half dozen ambulatory boards traveling all over the country to hear in one case the union, and demands, during the next month, of the publishers' proposition. If it is desired to prevent the board of arbitration from considering all the facts in each case, this is a patent mathod of accomplishing unfair work and method of accomplishing unfair work and of needlessly multiplying labor and effort,

while keeping both parties in interest in frequent and unnecessary turmoil.

"This ruling or interpretation so called has been made by President Lynch, representing one of the parties to this agree-ment, which the commission has dissented therefrom in emphatic terms. In June, 1902, President Lynch agreed, in writing, with Mr. McCormick, the chairman of our special standing committee after a conference on the subject, that whenever the wo members of the national board of arbitration disagreed as to the interpreta-tion of the terms of the contract, such differences should be arbitrated by the selec-tion of a third arbitrator. Out of the many differences of interpretation which have arisen, but one case has been arbitrated as

Power of Arbitration Board.

"In addition I contend that even if the publisher has exceeded his rights under the contract in demanding to have arbitrated matters which were outside of the limitations imposed in such contracts, the national arbitration board had power to hold each party within their proper limitations to consider only that which was proper to be heard, and to make an award based on

the evidence and pleadings.

"In the same way the trouble at Spokane could have been avoided. Even if gross fraud was proven on the part of the local board, which I utterly deny, it was wholly within the part of the heard board. within the power of the national board, when appeal and review were granted, to have ignored all that had previously trans-pired and to begin anew from the inception of the union's demand. I made the proposition to President Lynch to with me in selecting a third arbitrator, but he declined to do so unless I would consent to exclude consideration of the publishers' request, and I regret to have to state he most grossly violated the express provisions of the contract bearing his own signature and promise to the publisher that there should be no strike during the

life of that contract.
"Now, in view of this sad experience, you will all concede it would seem to be useless to make any amendments to the contract with parties who have heretofore broken it. The special standing committee is ready and willing at any time to take up, with your executive council, the consideration of whatever may seem to you as unequal or unfair in the arbitration agreement. The only assurance which would be convincing to the publishers that you would carry out your agreed part in any amended arrangements would be that you should respect the existing agreement and restore to the publishers of Seattle and Spokane the statu quo before the strike, and proceed with regularity under the terms of the existing contract to arbitrate and finally set-tle the differences existing in our offices in those two cities.

"If you are indisposed or refuse to fur-nish such assurance the publishers certainly would look upon the prospect of your union keeping any amended agree-ment and faithfully observing its obliga-

tions as hopeless. Honor of Organization at Stake.

"We regard the honor of your organization is at stake. Your union has the reputation of being one of the most conservative, honorable, and intelligent of all the unions of the country. As it is one of the oldest unions its long experience should apparently at least have enabled it to acquire more wisdom than is possessed by many younger organizations. This wisdom should teach the lesson that it is extremely unwise to triffe with a sacred contract between two great organizations like ours, and that no violation of contract should be countenanced by your convention in this crisis. The happiness and comfort of thousands of your members are involved in this issue, and to whether you will abide by or break your contracts. breaks contracts forfeits the confidence and good faith which previously reposed in him "It remains for this convention to determine what path shall be pursued hereafter. If the straight path of carrying out our sacred obligations is followed industrial peace, with its numerous blessings, will result. If the crooked path of broken contracts is to be pursued the consequence

will be deplored on every hand.
"Finally, I cannot urge you too strongly to adhere to the straight path, and thereby not only preserve the general estimation secure to your membership the greatest good to the greatest number.

At the close of this address President Lynch said that he would have something to say in reply before the close of the convention, and that he would show that the violation of the contract was not on the part of the I. T. U. or its president, but that it was violated by the publishers.

Representatives of Other Unions.

Following this the privileges of the floor were granted to representatives of the Textile Workers' Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers and the Printing Pressmen and Assistants, all of whom have been having industrial troubles during the past few months. The burden of the addresses deivered by the representatives of these mions was to evoke a greater interest and enthusiasm on the part of the I. T. U. and the support of that organization, both financial and moral, was earnestly asked. Delegate Campbell of the Textile Workers

said:
"We are supplicating you for assistance the single men, who are able to take care of themselves, but for the babies who ought to be at school, and not in the factory when they are eight years of age. Where is your commissioner of labor?" he asked. "Where are the laws of the states and of the coun try? We are asking for our families for your financial support until we win this fight, in which we will continue until death or success ends it. What financial support will you give us to enable us to maintain our union and to again bring them into the fold of the only body worthy the name of organized labor-the American Federation

This speechmaking was followed by ar ddress by former President Prescott of the International Union, who was referred to in the introduction of President Lynch as the man who had battled in and out of season for the control by the printers of machines. His remarks were applied to the work that had been accomplished in that line, though he disclaimed any personal laudation fo

the result. President Gompers' Speech.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was then presented to the convention by President Lynch, Mr. Prescott having said of the chief speaker that he "always went about with a speech in his pocket ready to shoot it off."

President Gompers was heartily received and held the floor for ten minutes. The burden of his remarks was that organized labor should be ever careful of its exponents, that more harm was done by misguided agita-tors than could be rectified in all the course of the life of the union, and that what unionism wanted was leaders who were circumspect and loyal to the cause without being too enthusiastic and thereby ruinous to its interests.

of its interests.

"It should be the object," he said, "of the working people of this country to obtain the greatest reward for their labor, but they should achieve this end by a legitimate course and not at any time be influenced by the scum of socialism, who would run amuck and destroy the laboring classes by their false conceptions of a

THE STAR BY MAIL.

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CRITICISM IS CAUSED

Law Officers Have Not Apprehended Beavers.

OFFICIALS PERTURBED

MACHEN'S VISIT TO DETROIT UN-DER AN ASSUMED NAME.

Quoted as Being Confident of Ultimate Vindication-Charges That "Influence" Has Been Used.

George W. Beavers, late superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances in the Post Office Department, and under indictment by the grand jury of the federal court in the eastern district of New York, is still a fugitive.

To a representative of the New York World last night United States District Attorney William J. Young of Brooklyn refused to discuss the apparent immunity that is being shown Beavers other than to say that his attitude in relation to the former superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances would not be changed even if the report that he is a fugitive were

That District Attorney Young comes in for an ultra measure of criticism for his dilatoriness in dealing with a man under indictment on a charge of having committed a serious offense against the government is putting it mildly when the talk that is heard about the Post Office Depart-ment and in public places in Washington is taken into consideration.

It is pointed out by persons who have watched the investigation carefully from its beginning, and by attorneys and officers of the law, that it would be hard to find a case analogous to that of Beavers-where a man under indictment for an alleged crime was not at least served with notice of the indictment, particularly when he was easy of access.

High officials in the Post Office Department are perturbed over the inaction of the authorities of Brooklyn, and they do not hesitate to so declare themselves when talking in private.

Postmaster General Payne could hardly have expressed more forcibly his displeasure at this inaction, when yesterday he said

to an Evening Star reporter that the Post Office Department inspectors had worked up the case against Beavers, the grand jury had returned an indictment, and that now it was in the hands of the Department of Jus-

Machen's Trip to Detroit. The fact that August W. Machen, former superintendent of the division of free delivery, who has a number of indictments pending against him, and who is enjoyi liberty under \$20,000 bail, has been away from the city for nearly a week, has accen-

tuated the criticisms of the investigation of Post Office Department affairs, which are to be heard on almost every side.

According to the Detroit Free Press of Tuesday, Machen was in that city the day before and registered at the Russell House under the name of J. H. Saunders. To a reporter for the Free Press Machen is quoted as having explained that his being there under an alias was due to the fact that he had a great many friends living in Detroit, and if it were generally known that he was here they would have flocked to see him, and he would have had no time to attend to the business that

he went there to transact.

Mr. Machen is also quoted as having

assured the Free Press reporter that there was nothing to the charges contained in the indictments and that he was sure that everything would come out all right. The fact that the Canadian border is only a few minutes ride from the Michigan metropolis has caused the Post Office Department officials to feel a trifle uneasy.

Mr. Charles A. Douglass of Douglass & Douglass, attorneys for Machen, said this afternoon that he did not know the exact

whereabouts of their client, but he had reason to believe that he was on his way to Washington and that he would arrive here the latter part of the week. Thinks Beavers is in New York.

Discussing Beavers' mysterious absence, a man from New York, who has had considerable experience in tracing persons wanted by the police authorities, today

said: "Ten chances to one Beavers is in hiding in New York. I don't mean by that that he is keeping himself behind doors. That isn't necessary in New York. You want to member that Beavers, before he came to Washington, was an inspector in the Post Office Department and attached to the New York post office. By reason of that posi-tion he came in touch with the police and detective officers of the metropolitan force. Beavers is a man that couldn't help making friends. This has been attested by the way in which he endeared himself to senators and representatives in Congress while he was at the head of the division of sala-

ries and allowances. "The detectives of New York are men who will stand by a friend. The men who operate from Mulberry street are noted for this. It was shown conclusively in the trials of police officials that resulted from the Luxow investigation and the Parkhurst crusade a few years ago and which caused the overthrow temporarily of Tammany.

"Beavers, with his acquantance might remain in New York for years and not be intercepted. And during the time he might

walk the streets of the city with as much impunity as any person not charged with There are persons in Washington who do not hesitate to volunteer the opinion that influence of a pretty strong character has been brought into requisition to stave off

the arrest of Beavers.

There are others who do not hesitate to declare that if Beavers is permitted to go free without an effort to bring him to trial then the investigation of affairs in the Post Office Department must take on the nature of a farce.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY LAW. It Will Be Put Into Eect on the 1st Proximo.

The Philippine currency law will be put into effect on the 1st proximo unless something unforeseen happens in oriental finances to make a delay necessary. The insular bureau of the War Department has been informed that the price of the Mexican dollar in Manila is 46% cents; in Hong Kong, 44%, and in New York, 42%. It has been suggested that the difference between the price in Manila and Hong Kong will result in a large importation of Mexicans. sult in a large importation of Mexicans, and the English bankers have suggested that an import tax be levied upon the Mexicans in order to protect the Filipino people who hold Mexicans. The War Department authorities take the view that the bankers probably hold more Mexicans than the people, and that such a tax is unnecessary. These Mexicans will not be received for public dues and imposts after the new cur-

the working people of this country to obtain the greatest reward for their labor. but they should achieve this end by a legitimate course and not at any time be influenced by the scum of socialism, who would run amuck and destroy the laboring classes by their false conceptions of a duty they owe to their fellows. I do not underestimate an antagonist, no matter (Continued on Seventh Page)